

Dispatch

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

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ADVERTISING: \$1.00 PER LINE PER WEEK.
SPECIAL RATES ON APPLICATION.

PRINTED BY THE PUBLISHING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVED BY THE POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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seriously disturb the religious organization of the Mormons, but milder measures would not avail. Polygamy must go, and the Edmunds bill, which recently passed the Senate, is the right kind of instrument with which to attain the necessary end.

A FALSE ALARM.

A Washington dispatch of yesterday's date says: "The Treasury people here claim that they have positive information that the present American stock of gold is soon to be shipped out of the country, and that ruin stares us in the face unless something is done."

The Treasury people had a large stock of this sort of information on hand in 1878, but the American stock of gold was not shipped out as they predicted. On the contrary, it has increased every year since. Who is going to buy our \$500,000,000 of coined gold and export it on speculation? How and with what will they pay for it? Not with foreign goods, because our imports are more than paid for by our exports of American products, and the balance of trade in our favor is paid to us every year in foreign gold.

Foreign money-changers cannot get our gold by sending our bonds home, because less than \$12,000,000, or but little more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of our registered bonds, according to Treasury reports, are held abroad. None of the few held abroad are due before 1892, and the whole amount of them is not equal to our net influx of gold from Europe in one year.

Again we ask, how and by whom is our \$500,000,000 of gold to be bought and paid for and taken away from us? And the only answer we hear is that, according to GREENHAM's law, the cheaper money must drive out the dearer.

But great many theorists, including our Treasury people and our National bankers, sometimes mistake the circumstances necessary to the full and free operation of GREENHAM's law. In Germany and in the nations of the Latin Union only 15 1/2 ounces of silver are rated as equivalent to one ounce of gold in coin, while our rating is 16 to 1. Yet those nations maintain at par with their gold coin more than twice as much of legal-tender silver coin per capita as we do. France has \$300,000,000 of legal-tender silver circulating with her \$875,000,000 of gold coin. Yet the latter commands no premium and is not driven out by the former. In the entire Latin Union there is nearly \$700,000,000 of full legal-tender silver, and yet no section of Europe maintains a larger excess of gold, there being in the Latin Union \$1,350,000,000 of gold coin, while the \$700,000,000 of legal-tender silver utterly fails to drive out. In all Europe there are 25,000,000 of paper money, and the excess of gold over silver coin is only 8 per cent. Why does not GREENHAM's law operate there?

To make it operate here, all we have to do is to overload ourselves with silver dollars, and declare the bonds payable in gold coin alone, while all the Government's dues and revenues are payable in silver. That will enable the bondholders to send the bonds abroad where they will draw all the gold out of the country, the bond speculators pocketing the difference on their sale.

While a great many local appeals to patriotism, liberality or enterprise languish, the Firemen's Ball is daily gaining favor and support. It is undoubtedly the leading social event of the year, and the managers will do well if they are not overwhelmed by the magnitude of their success. Popular favor has always inclined very strongly to the firemen, without having any definite occasion on which to display itself, and it has eagerly seized upon the coming ball as a welcome opportunity. In this feeling all classes join. The whole people of St. Louis are united in a strong desire to give tangible expression to their appreciation of the worth and manhood of the Fire Department, and are unanimous in the belief that they cannot do too much for them.

A FAMILY PRIDE.

Some of the aristocratic New York families of Dutch ancestry have recently suffered a mild alarm on discovering that their pedigrees are not as superb and distinguished as they had previously imagined. Curious investigators have raked up evidence tending to show that some of the early Dutch settlers were not as brilliant society leaders as they are represented in family legends and records. Their mercantile establishments were not metropolitan in size and dignity, some of their stores being about as big as latter-day goodboxes or ordinary doghouses. But family reminiscences that date back to such remote past should not be permitted to disturb the mantle of repose of the high-strung Knickerbocker element in these days when a manufactured coat-of-arms may be easily utilized in refining the knee-sprung pedigree of an ambitious millionaire. The descendants of the lowly trading Dutch may console themselves with the reflection that they are no worse off in the matter of descent than the noble families of Europe who carry so big a share of family pride. If the remote ancestors of the English aristocracy were alive to-day many of them would be hanged or sent to prison for murder, piracy, robbery and other violations of the criminal laws of England. The descendants of the Dutch who founded New York have ample material for consolation if they choose to utilize it.

BACKBONE IN THE SENATE.

The corporations and the land-grabbers are going to defeat the re-election of Senator VAN DYCK of Nebraska. They are afraid to pay all that it will cost to beat him and are determined to beat him anyway cost. He is an honest and fearless man and therefore a very troublesome one in the Senate. But unless they can have him removed before the end of his term, he bids fair to pay them well in advance for doing him harm hereafter. It is said that the smaller rascals who were cheated by the bigger rascals in the Backbone land-grant bill, have been leading him up with information, and that when he next goes off in the Senate the wounded will be many and the commotion great. It seems that the original grantees issued bonds on the grant without ever building a mile of

the railroad, and that these bonds were all bought up for a song by political speculators, who, after the proposed road, and the grant had been forgotten, saw a chance to turn an honest penny and make the bonds valuable by pooling their influence and having the grant transferred, with the connivance of the Interior Department, to the New Orleans Pacific, a totally different road, running in another direction and on the other side of the Mississippi from the proposed New Orleans and Vicksburg road, to which the land was granted. As the land had risen to a value of about \$10,000,000 it was worth having, and the New Orleans Pacific could afford to make the holders of those worthless bonds a liberal offer for it. But somehow, before the patents were issued, some of the bondholders found out that HENRY of Connecticut and some of the other big politicians were pocketing all the proceeds, and that the small fry of bondholders were to be ignored altogether in the transaction. Hence, the noise and revelations which caused Mr. LAMAR to stop the issue of the patents. It is to be hoped that every politician who held any of those bonds, or had any hand in this steal, will be exposed to the full extent of his interest and participation in the rascally business.

RAILROAD REGULATION.

It is gradually dawning upon the people of the Missouri Valley that they are being systematically robbed by a gigantic railroad pool—known as the Southwestern Railroad Association.

In order to maintain these exorbitant rates this pool plays the same reaching into Kansas and to Omaha, a subsidy or bribe of \$1,000,000 per annum in order to induce them to maintain rates.

Last year an effort was made to secure legislation at Jefferson City which was to break up this pool and secure to the public a fair and equal rate of transportation. As the bill was introduced in the Missouri House, it was immediately killed.

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as a melodist when he tried to make Austria rhyme with KENT.

SENATOR FURN has made an eloquent defense of the silver dollar, but this is no reason why it should be referred to as the FURN-ter dollar.

THERE have been other ex-presidents, but Mr. HAYES surprised them all in the rare and original quality of his "ex-ness."

MR. BLAINE should revise a famous saying of his so as to make it read as follows: "Burn those magazine articles and throw the inkstand through the window."

IT is getting to be a very easy thing for a man to have his memory refreshed about the interesting details of his past life. If he is a politician, he can usually accomplish it by securing an unmerited appointment.

WHEN Sweden was devastated by the war of CHARLES XII against Peter the Great, the Government tried iron money for a short time. When a cashier got away with a load of it, he would have to spend most of it in paying traveling expenses to the border.

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home to Malta, and will there set up a mimic court and make her residence as brilliant socially as her position will permit. It is said that she finds a good deal because her position as a royal princess is practically ignored in England, and that she goes to Malta gladly.

SALLIE STICKNEY, the once famous equestrian, died in New York on Tuesday, and was buried by the Astor Fund. She had been sick and in extreme poverty four months. In 1881, when Cooke's Royal Circus was playing at Nihil's, Ella Zora, an alleged woman rider, was the craze. She rode bare-backed horses, and the public only discovered that her idol was a man when Sallie Stickney eloped with Omaha Kingsley in October, 1881. She had been forgotten many years until her death recalled the name.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Heat the Cars.

ST. LOUIS, January 12, 1888. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch: In your issue of Saturday last I noticed a description of a new street-car heater, manufactured by a St. Louis firm, of which you spoke very favorably, and the cost being so slight, I do not understand why some such contrivance should not be adopted. Surely there is nothing which would be so much appreciated by the general public as a heated street car. They have them in other cities and why should we not have them here? I think all the city papers should continue to raise this subject before the public until the street-car heaters are compelled to relieve the people of a most outrageous grievance—i. e. cold cars.

Heat the Cars.

ST. LOUIS, January 12, 1888. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch: Mr. Freeman Barnum is a reputable citizen. He is credited with honest motives. As Collector of Customs he has seen fit to discharge old and experienced employees and to replace them with members of his own party. One of the most important of these new appointees is charged with being a convicted gambler, this accounts for the popularity of the position to which he has been appointed. This is bad enough. But the truth or falsity of the charge is rendered unimportant by the fact that the man is a gambler, and the system of appointments thus vitally illustrated.

FOUR DISTRICTS of the 12th last, Mr. Barnum is reported as assigning the reason, May 10, 1887, that he was a gambler, was made at the request of Congressman Dawson, and ingeniously adds: "All things being equal, I would prefer to have a gambler than a deputy in the district, and he alone responsible for the selection of the district." The excuse is worse than the complaint. By what law does Congressman Dawson, or any other Congressman, have the right to appoint a gambler to a position? By what right, or principle, or propriety? Is it not a condition of office that only a man of high character and high ability can be a member of the House of Representatives? And if such blunders can go unrebuked in a man, what is to be expected of the rest of the administration and all other officials should be made to understand that they alone are responsible to the people, and that the people will not tolerate a man who is a gambler in a position of trust.

NO NONSENSE IN THE NEW JOURNALISM. There are plenty of people on earth who are going to be very indignant when they reach the other world and find there are no reserved seats.

A PROFOUND TRUTH.

A little girl does not enjoy a doll on which she feels she must not experimentally as a dressmaker.

SAVE FOR THOSE WHO SWEAR OFF.

It is better to have reformed and weakened than never to have reformed at all.

STARVING.

Sad Condition of the Basket-Makers in the Rockland County Mountains.

ST. LOUIS, N. Y., January 12.—Among the Rockland County Mountains, on the west side of the Hudson River, forty miles north of New York city, there are several hundred people who are suffering severely from the intense cold and lack of food. For many years these mountains have afforded homes for a class of persons known as basket-makers, who, through their habits and manner of living, have become almost a distinct race. How they first came to settle there is not known, but it is supposed that they have descended from the soldiers of the Revolutionary war. They live on what they earn by basket-making, to which is added, occasionally, a small sum earned in wood-chopping or mining. Basket-making, however, is the principal occupation of the women and children work at it, and they show much skill as well as industry. The women go down the mountainsides, carrying their baskets on their heads, and often suffering from the cold and the weight of the baskets. They are not allowed to leave their homes to go to school or to work elsewhere, and they are

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THE GREAT LABOR STRIKE
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Telegraph to the Post-
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TOURNAMENT

THE GREAT LABOR STRIKE

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO FORCE FROM GETTING A FOOT MANUFACTURING FIRM AND CRUSHED THE LAST

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRESIDENT

KNOX, MR. JAMES

1,000,000 INHABITANTS

OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

THE COUNTRY WITH A LABOR STRIKE

ASPECT. THE LIFE OF

YEARS, HAS BEEN THE BATTLE

SPINNING & CO. LTD.

THE VILLAGE DURING

1872. A GOOD MANY

WENT PART OF THEIR BUSINESS

SAME TIME, WITH A VIEW

TO THEIR BOWS BY HOLDING

WATCHING IT WITH CARE

COUNTRY SHOPS WERE

IN WHICH THEY WERE

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labor unions among the boys and the girls at the plant. Painters found profit all prospered together. If the workers became any way bigger and their skill brought them more money, restless and withering himself with the strain of the work, he would have a share with him, but it was not for the workers' movements. Finally, from his Lynn head, he turned back to the shipyard and Norway and the United States. He declared that if it was better in Norway, he would quit with him. He brought his mind. The village was so the corporation to buy out all the workers peacefully. The laborers were people who were in misery for

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ness may be increased. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. It ought to be read by adult persons, then kept under lock and key. For edition, same as above, but paper cover and pages 26 cents by mail, 10 cents on postage.

At a special meeting held last night at the Mercantile Club rooms the Bank Association amended its constitution to provide for a death benefit to \$1,000.

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rank, honor and privilege
head of religion, as he is also

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The Tudor Iron Works Co.
day the following directors:
berg, G. S. Edgell, W. H.
panier, Jr., S. S. Adams.

company elected to
T. A. Meyen-
meister, G. O. Car-

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Desperate Efforts to Prevent Trades Unionism from Getting a Foothold-How the Shoe Manufacturing Firm won the Township and Crushed the Latest Union.

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